

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1883.

## Commercial.

### THIS DAY.

Noon.

Share business is almost at a standstill. With the exception of a few time investments in the Dock Company's scrip at 60 per cent, premium for October and 61 for November, not a single transaction worth chronicling has been reported this morning. China Sugars are still freely offered at 150 per share, a large number of shares having been placed on the market at that figure. We heard that a quotation of 149 was returned in one quarter; but so far as we can learn not a single share has changed hands. There have been several inquiries after Banks at 189, without however, leading to business.

4 o'clock p.m.

The only transactions reported this afternoon were a few sales of Hongkong Fires at 345, and a small lot of China Sugars at the reduced rate of 148. Nothing else need be specially referred to.

### SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue 189 per cent, premium, buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$650 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$2,550 per share, sellers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,300 per share, sellers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$105 per share, buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 1050 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$220 per share, sellers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$345 per share, sales.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$370 per share, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—57 per cent, premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$50 per share, premium.

China and Manilla Steam Ship Company—120 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$160 per share, buyers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—17 per cent, dis. sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$148 per share, sales.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—2 per cent, premium.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$80 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$160 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China-Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of \$881—1 percent, prem. ex. int.

Chinese Imperial Loan of \$881—2 percent, prem.

### EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. .... 3/8

Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/8

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..... 3/8

Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/8

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/8 @ 3/8

ON PARIS—

Bank Bills, on demand ..... 4/2

Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 4/2

ON BOMBAY—Bank, T.T. .... 22/4

ON CALCUTTA—Bank, T.T. .... 22/4

ON SHANGHAI—

Bank, sight ..... 7/1

Private, 30 days' sight ..... 7/1

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# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1883.

The Secretary remarked that this was the case but only after consulting with the Cricket committee. There was an erroneous idea abroad—thanks chiefly to that busybody "Cutie"—that the Cricket committee is down on tennis. That was not the case—noting of the kind. The author was fond of the game himself, but he preferred rackets and cricket, and if he could not get them, he should take to lawn tennis. The committee would do everything they possibly could to assist them; they did not want to hinder any game at all, and so they have ordered out quoits and lawn balls for the ancient parties.

After some further discussion the rule was put to the meeting and carried nem. con.

The subject of the status and powers vested in the lawn tennis committee was next discussed, the idea of it being a sub-committee meeting with disfavor from several members, and a lengthy and animated discussion on the subject took place.

Mr. Lockhart thought the committee had virtually been appointed as a general committee, as he maintained that a sub-committee could only consist of members of a general committee, and this committee was appointed quite apart from the Cricket Committee. He desired to know what the powers of the committee were.

The Chairman said the committee intended to carry out the wishes of the lawn tennis members—arrange matches, handicaps, tournaments, &c., and fix dates so that cricket and lawn tennis did not clash.

Mr. Aubert thought it was not a very desirable position that the lawn tennis committee stood in, their views being subject to the overruling of the general committee.

Mr. Lockhart coincided with the last speaker saying that none doubted that the desire was to make things as pleasant as possible, but he felt sure that the old bickerings would continue under the present arrangement.

Mr. Aubert remarked that the committee was simply a mouthpiece of the lawn tennis players.

Mr. Foss wished to know what would be done in the event of the lawn tennis players desiring to play when a cricket match was on.

Mr. Aubert replied that this was not at all likely, but in the event of it occurring the matter could be rectified by legislation.

Mr. Foss did not concur with the last speaker's views, saying that the matter had better there and then be dealt with as the management could not be left in the hands of two distinct bodies.

Mr. Aubert expressed it as his opinion that the sub-committee was in that case of no use at all and that it were better to have the interests of lawn tennis looked after by two members of the cricket committee.

Mr. Lockhart did not see that the lawn tennis players had anything to grumble at the extent to which they were represented, as they must bear in mind that the ground was established for cricket and that lawn tennis was only a recent innovation (hear hear). He should like, however, to see the addition question definitely settled so as to avoid further wrangling.

It was suggested by Mr. Douglas Jones that the prefix "sub" be eliminated, but for want of a second, the motion fell to the ground.

Mr. St Croix stated his idea was to have committee to appeal to, so that all members should not come to him with their complaints. He complained of the way in which members had pestered him with all kinds of trivial grievances, notably upon one occasion when a member and player of lawn tennis came up to him with a piece of string in his hand showing that, instead of the height of 3 feet 6 inches as ordered by the rules of lawn tennis, the net was 4 feet high. It was such matters as these which he complained of and queried if it were not just as easy for aggrieved or information-seeking members to go to some of the committee without always troubling the secretary.

The Chairman explained that the rule was simply tentative, not unalterable, and if it was found desirable to do so five members could call an extraordinary general meeting to deal with the matter. Under those circumstances he thought the meeting might be closed.

Mr. G. S. Coxon said he would like to make a suggestion. He was glad to see the Naval Officers of the station on the ground, but at the same time he thought that after a certain hour of the day there should be some courts reserved to the local members who were in an office all day. (Applause). Last year the courts were in full play from eight till dusk by non-resident members.

The Chairman, while explaining that this could only refer to non-paying members, thought that the slaves and the new rule would obviate all further inconvenience.

Mr. St Croix then informed the meeting that the new gear was expected out about the beginning of next month, and if their instructions have been carried out, they would have the very best of everything. He had received a letter a short time ago from the hon. secretary of the Cricket Club in Shanghai, who wished them to send up a team in October, and they think perhaps they can come down here in the Spring, but that it was not likely (laughter). He also says that if we send up a nucleus of seven or eight, they think they can find two or three Foochow men, and a globe-trotter or two to make up a game. The speaker's opinion was that if they went to Shanghai they ought to send the strongest team they possibly could because the Shanghai Club team are very strong; but he was afraid they should not be able to get our principal bowlers. There were five names down now, and if gentlemen will put their names down, we will see if we can get up an eleven. The Foochow Club are also anxious for us to send up a team to them about their race time in December but he had received no letter.

The meeting then broke up with votes of thanks to the Chairman and Secretary.

## THE VOLCANIC Eruptions IN SUNDA STRAIT.

The subjoined telegrams, received from the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.'s agent in Batavia, appear in the *Straits Times*.

BATAVIA, August 28th.

At Anjer on Sunday evening strong detonations heard and felt. Sea rising and falling three feet at intervals of 10 and 15 minutes, smashing all boats. Six shocks earthquake during night.

Monday morning early; high column water struck land with roaring noise; an hour later another still higher. Great destruction of life and property along Sunda coast.

20th August, 11 a.m.

Anjer, Tjiringin, and Telok Beting destroyed. 11.30 a.m.

Light-houses in Straits of Sunda disappeared. 12 noon.

Where once Mount Krakatau stood the sea now plays. 12.30.

Vessel sent to reconnoitre returned say that the aspect of Straits Sunda is much changed; navigation dangerous.

From Banjowangi it is reported that Mount Rawoow is quiet; no sounds, little smoke.

Our Superintendent at Cape St. James (Mr. Ward) reports that "inexplicable detonations heard here and at Saigon attributed to heavy cannonading."

12.30 p.m.

Sixteen volcanoes have appeared between where Krakatau was and Sibea. The Island of Segepan has split into five.

1.30 p.m.

The whole district known as the *Kra* is an aby desert. Cattle footless. Fa-

mine imminent. Population starving and in despair.

30th August, 4 p.m.  
Dead bodies being recovered. Already buried in district Tanara, 7044 in coast village Kra-mat, 300 mostly Chinese, in district Serang, 40.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

FRANCE & ANAM.

To the Editor of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir.—"During the present state of war, all ships of war of either belligerent are prohibited from making use of any port or roadstead . . . in any of Her Majesty's colonies or foreign possessions, &c., as a station or place of resort for any warlike purpose or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities for warlike equipment; and no ship of war of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted to sail out or leave any port, &c., from which any vessel of the other belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed, until after the expiration of at least 24 hours from the departure of such last mentioned vessel."

"Limits stay of ships of war of belligerent to 24 hours."

"Men-of-war only allowed to buy provisions and coal sufficient to take vessel to nearest part of her own country."

The above are extracts from Lord Granville's despatch to the Earl of Kimberley in 1870 which was brought into force in Hongkong by proclamation of the 6th September, 1870.

Why have we no official information from the French Consul of war existing between France and Annam? Is it because he fears that the French Fleet would be obliged to leave Hongkong, where there can be no doubt it at present remains in order to prevent assistance being rendered by the Chinese to the Annamites?

Yours, &c., NEUTRAL.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1883.

## CORRUPT OFFICIALS.

To the Editor of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir.—On behalf of many of my friends and of my own self, permit me to express our approbation and thanks for the expressions contained in your leader of the 24th ultimo, made, as you state, for the public benefit.

I feel it my duty to solicit space in your columns so that I may inform you and your readers how government servants are receiving "cumshaws" or bribes from the public, and I particularly refer to the police and interpreters of the courts.

The *Tschi Fha* gambling continues to prevail in the colony worse and worse, and is increasing day by day with fearful rapidity.

You will no doubt recollect, Mr. Editor, the circumstances of our deputation to the Governor general gambling, but you can or any one else tell me where or what remedial measures have been taken by His Excellency? The Inspectors, Constables (Chinese Sikhs and Europeans) are all paid "hush-money" by the numerous proprietors of *Tschi Fha* gambling houses.

There is one house in particular in Stanley Street, at which if you or any of your readers can spare time between 3 and 4 o'clock any afternoon, you will see hundreds of Chinese on both sides of the street awaiting the result of that day's *Tschi Fha*, and you will see several Chinese *lukongs* dressed in plain clothes, stationed at each end of the street acting as watchmen for the gamblers, and signalling the approach of any Europeans. Not alone Stanley street, but Taiping Shan street, Nos. 1 and Canton Bazaar, and other streets, will the gamblers be found, and they are continually shifting their residences.

The fees paid the constables as gambling "hush-money" varies, houses in the central district paying more than those which are far away, owing to the latter being less liable of detection. But every one of them gets paid something, thereby, Mr. Editor, very often doubling his salary, and it consequently stands to reason that they will not report the matter at head-quarters.

There are also thousands of *Tschi Fha* brokers running from house to house supplying gambling forms and "verses" throughout the day and night; these brokers receiving a commission from the houses by which they are employed. They are both Chinese and Portuguese—the latter race being very partial to gambling.

It is greatly to be wondered why the government does not employ Macassene as constables on the police force. They speak Chinese and understand all about the Chinese and their robbery.

They are in a great measure like the Chinese and could easily replace the Chinese *lukongs* in Hongkong, making it very beneficial to all were this done, as it is a well-known fact that Chinese policemen will do as little as they can to harm their fellow-countrymen, while, on the other hand, they will go hand and glove with them in their robbery. As for Sikh policemen—they are only useful where brute force is required. While the European policeman is too green yet to learn even a small portion of the innumerable tricks of the Chinese, save through

the medium of informers.

We are now living at the mercy of God. Injustice, gambling, official corruption, etc., etc., are all under our very eyes without any one being able to cope with them.

Trusting, Mr. Editor, that you will give this matter the widest publicity, for the benefit of all, more especially as we are living in a place wherein we are often a week without having an European pass through.

I remain, Mr. Editor,  
A RESIDENT AT NAM PAK HONG.  
Hongkong, September 7th, 1883.

Editorial Enterprise.

of the country for a mere contribution in money, while the South was no more interested in the question than any other part of the Republic.

This clearly would not have been fair. Consequently every corps d'armée was required to contribute its quota. But this solution violated the fundamental principle of the existing military organisation of France, for it broke up the corps, the divisions, and the brigades, and called into being not a regularly organised army, but a mere scratch force. And the operations in Tunis showed that the efficiency of the force suffered severely. The Tonkin difficulty may now again compel France to send out a large expedition and to maintain it at a distance from home for a considerable time, and therefore the question once more is forced upon the attention of the Government. How is the expedition to be formed if it becomes necessary? And, even if the Tonkin difficulty is amicably settled, the new policy of colonial expansion may at any moment render necessary a considerable expedition. Therefore, it becomes expedient without delay to solve the question in one way or another.

The question has been for some time under consideration, and one proposal put forward is that a special force should be created, which shall always be ready to be sent to any point where it may be required; and that this force shall be raised by voluntary enlistment. It is, however, not intended to create separate European armies for each colony, such as existed formerly in the service of the East India Company in India. The proposal is that the French marine corps shall be reorganised, that it shall be largely increased in numbers, and that it shall be recruited by voluntary enlistment from the men who have served their full time with the colours in the regular. In this way seasoned and fully trained troops will be obtained, who will be efficient from the moment of joining the marine corps. And as they will not be enlisted for service in any particular colony or dependency, they will be liable to be sent to any point where their services may be required. In order to induce men to enlist, a bounty of £2 sterling is to be offered to each recruit, and the pay is to be considerably higher than the pay now received by troops of the line or by the marines. It is estimated that the cost of the organisation will not exceed 10 millions of francs, or £400,000, but the estimate is likely to be very largely exceeded. The scheme, no doubt, is right in principle, if France has definitely adopted a policy of colonial expansion.

To realise such a policy she must have a military force always ready to be sent beyond sea; and she can obtain such force only by some such plan as that now proposed. But the force will obviously be numerically too weak except for a really little war. If, for example, hostilities were to break out with China on account of Tonkin, the proposed addition to the marines would not provide an army sufficient to cope with the masses of men that China could hurl against Tonkin. But, of course, once the new force is organised, it will admit of being increased to any number that may be required. And in any case it can be reinforced largely by native levies. Our own European army in India is but a fraction of our whole military force in the peninsula. In the same way the proposed French colonial army might be doubled or trebled by the raising of native corps.

Pall Mail Budget July 23rd.

Editorial Enterprise.

One day a year or two ago a Greenville, S.C., editor heard that a man was to be lynched in a locality about fifteen miles away, and he put a new pencil into his pocket, hired the fastest horse in town and started for the scene. When he arrived he found a crowd under a tree, and in the circle was the prisoner—a villainous chap, who had committed a heinous offence. The crowd had started to hang him, but several citizens had advanced such arguments in favour of permitting the law to take its course that it had been decided to take the rascal back to jail. Williams drove up, jumped down, and in a minute or two learned that the assit was off. He had driven fifteen miles to report a case of lynching, and his disgust was profound. Mounting a stump, he began: "Gentlemen, look at that thar hoss. I've foun'ered him to get here and set this hanging. It'll be \$200 out of my pocket, and the only return will be a three-liner in the *Newspaper*, saying that you concluded not to hang. Gentlemen, has patriotism died out of this county?"

"No! no! no!" yelled the crowd. "Does it make any particular difference to this man whether he is hung now or three months later?"

"Gentlemen, I believe in law and order, but I've driven fifteen miles, foun'ered a hoss, and feel a bit broke up. I don't say that I want to see this man hung, and I don't say that lynching is the best plan, but if he should be hung up and I should be asked to sit on the coroner's jury and bring in a verdict of suicide I don't see how I could refuse. Gentlemen, look at that ar hoss!"

"Swing him up!" yelled twenty men. "Look at that wreck of a once noble hoss and tell!"

"Hooyah!" shouted the crowd, and up went the man to be left suspended until dead. —Detroit Free Press.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER & CO.'s Register.)  
YESTERDAY.

Barometer—1. P.M. . . . . 30.060  
Thermometer—1. P.M. . . . . 29.525  
Thermometer—1. P.M. . . . . 29.525  
Thermometer—1. P.M. . . . . 29.525  
Thermometer—1. P.M. (Wet bulb) . . . . . 29.525  
Thermometer—1. P.M. (Wet bulb) . . . . . 29.525  
Thermometer—Maximum . . . . . 29.525

TO-DAY.

Barometer—1. P.M. . . . . 30.065  
Thermometer—1. P.M. . . . . 29.525  
Thermometer—1. P.M. . . . . 29.525  
Thermometer—1. P.M. . . . . 29.525  
Thermometer—1. P.M. (Wet bulb) . . . . . 29.525  
Thermometer—1. P.M. (Wet bulb) . . . . . 29.525

HONGKONG HOTEL.

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

M. MARMANDE begs to inform the Community of Hongkong, that the above Establishment is now in full working order.

He has engaged TWO FIRST-CLASS TONSSORIAL ARTISTS from Paris, and his staff now consists of five competent workmen. He is prepared to execute Hair-dressing in all its branches, making wigs for theatrical purposes, or for ordinary wear, &c., &c.

HAIR CUTTING . . . . . 50 Cents.

SHAMPOOING . . . . . 25

SHAVING . . . . . 25

TRIMMING BEARDS . . . . . 25

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALOON.

M. MARMANDE and his assistants are always at liberty to attend Ladies at his Saloon, specially set apart for Ladies, or at their own Residences at MODERATE CHARGES.

M. MARMANDE begs to offer to the public his Shampoo Wash made by Mons. Pinaud, who has had many years experience and guarantees it to keep for any length of time in any climate.

Monthly Customers for Hair-cutting, Shaving, and Shampooing, taken at the following prices:

EVERY DAY . . . . . \$1.00 Per Month.

EVERY OTHER DAY . . . . . \$1.00

TWICE A WEEK . . . . . \$1.00

Mr. MARMANDE will receive direct from Paris a large Consignment of Perfumery and other Toilet articles which will be open for inspection, and he is prepared to supply the same at prices which will compare favorably with those of any other establishment.

## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRY MEN,  
PHERUMERS,  
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS  
OF  
MANILA CIGARS,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
AND  
MANUFACTURERS  
OF  
AERATED WATERS.  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,  
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

BOTICARIA LINGLES A,  
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOOGHOW.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to "The Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish *The Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by a once communicating with the Manager.

## BIRTH.

At Kcolangsoo, on the 3rd instant, the wife of R. HOME COOK, of a son.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1883.

We are not a religious organ; nor have we any special desire to figure in that capacity before a censorious world. Notwithstanding a pious "bringing-up" with a pulpit always in prospect—a sort of sword of Damocles suspended day and night over our devoted head—our bump of veneration for the clerical profession has, through force of contact with what may be forcibly described by the phrase worldly experiences, gradually shrunk into infinitesimal proportions. We are not, however, a religious newspaper, and as our sphere of useful action has hitherto lain far outside the region of polemics, we have on many occasions purposely avoided handling subjects which have been brought under our notice, which had the slightest bearing on what is known as religion. Religious controversy or discussion has always seemed to us to be singularly inappropriate and out of place in the columns of a public newspaper devoted to catering for all classes of the community, for reasons which are too obvious to require explanation. Amongst other interesting *tabloids* sent us by industrious correspondents we have occasionally had sermons and other religious discourses, and we take credit to ourselves for having invariably and persistently refused to publish those specimens of ecclesiastical eloquence even in the face of liberal offers of grateful acknowledgment and a crown of glory in the sweet by and bye. On principle we have hitherto declined to mix ourselves up in a polemical warfare, and peremptorily refused to publish pulpit orations, no matter how distinguished the preacher, or how brilliant the orator's eloquence, and we are exceedingly loath to depart from our discreet and old established rule; however, as there is no rule without an exception we will make that truism an excuse for our inconsistency—and if any of our readers will favor us with a copy of Bishop Burdon's sermon on the mount—we mean in the Peak Church—last Sunday night, we shall accede to the clamorous demands of an outraged and excited community and give it full publicity.

All great men, and most men of genius are credited with possessing some unfortunate hobby, which they are never tired of riding to death on the least provocation, no matter the time or place. Bishop Burdon is unhappily one of this class. We must all acknowledge the vast amount of

conscious work achieved by this Saint among the missionaries during a busy life-time spent in various parts of China, but no one will deny that this brilliant page of arduous service, more or less useful, is sadly disfigured by several episodes where in the all-hated and uncharitableness of the priest over-ride the kindly heart, genial disposition, and common sense of the man. It is almost certain that no more accomplished preacher than Dr. Burdon ever filled the pulpit of St. John's Cathedral; it is a grave question whether his oratorical abilities have been even approached by any divine that has ever visited the Far East. Is it not, therefore, greatly to be deplored that a minister of the gospel, the possessor of such brilliant powers, and capable of exerting an almost unbounded influence, should have rendered these great gifts and his splendid opportunities almost nugatory by an overbearing and offensive demeanour, an unreliable and unfortunate temper, and the indulgence in bigoted and narrow-minded prejudices which are more in keeping with the time of the Reformation than with the present age!

Nobody has ever pretended to set up the community of Hongkong as paragons of morality. The history of the colony, the somewhat peculiar conditions under which social life is carried on, render the ideal of Bishop Burdon an utter impossibility. And his lordship would have exercised a wise discretion in recognising the true position of affairs years ago, and shown commendable judgment in quietly accepting the general situation without useless comment. Dr. Burdon's crusade against our local racing a few years ago, when he rendered himself particularly offensive by meddling in what certainly had no earthly concern with affairs clerical, will be well remembered. Of course, it was a crusade dictated by a mistaken notion of duty, but Kingsley's betting circular and the Bishop's comments were merely laughed at and looked upon as an impertinence which would not have been tolerated, save from a clergyman. Again, the remarks made by Dr. Burdon

from the pulpit with reference to the performance of Sheridan's famous comedy "The School for Scandal," by the members of the Amateur Dramatic Club, were not only uncalled for and ill-judged, but were most gratuitously insulting to many of the leading and most deservedly respected members of the community. It has been well said that if those who are the enemies of innocent amusements had the direction of the world they would take away spring and youth—the former from the year after from life, and such appears to be the social doctrines believed in by the head of the Anglican church in Hongkong. After the scandal and excitement caused by the foolish and spiteful attack on our amateur histrionics and on one of the finest comedies and truest pictures from the life of the period ever written, it was hoped and believed, especially after certain declarations made by the Bishop, that we had heard the last of his feeble imitations of JOHN KNOX. And public opinion was mistaken.

Bishop Burdon preached a sermon at the Peak Church the other night on the old and well worn theme. A correspondent tells us that it was one of the most uncharitable, ill-natured and ridiculous discourses he ever had the sorrow to listen to. Although we are willing to publish this *chef d'œuvre* if anyone can favor us with a copy, we will only refer to it briefly here. In the course of other extravagant utterances the Bishop is reported to have begged the ladies of the colony not to invite to their houses young men leading impure lives, &c., &c. This is certainly rough on the ladies of the colony—also on the impure young men. So far as we can gather, Dr. Burdon did not suggest any reliable means by which the ladies were to become acquainted with the immorality of our golden youth, and it is noteworthy that his lordship did not think it necessary to caution *les grandes dames* against the impure old gentlemen of the colony. It is unnecessary that we should enter into further details of this most eccentric and inconsistent of pulpit discourses to show its utter ridiculousness. Delicacy forbids detailed criticism.

JUDGMENT in the local *causi célèbre*, Loureiro v. The Club Lusitano was delivered in the Supreme Court this afternoon by Chief Justice Sir George Phillips. The judgement, which is most exhaustive and elaborate one, took his lordship over an hour and a quarter to deliver. The verdict was in favor of the defendants. Mr. Loureiro's petition being dismissed on the grounds stated in the judgment. It was also decided that each party pay their own costs. And so ends the celebrated "Malciado" episode.

THE remanded case, reported by us the other day, in which Mr. Hugh McCallum, secretary to the Sanitary Board, charged Mr. Cheung Luk, a night-soil coolie, with disobedience of orders, was called at the Police Court this morning before Mr. Wodehouse. Mr. Cheung Luk was not present, and as Mr. Inspector Germain explained that the refractory coolies had quieted down and resumed operations with the buckets, the magistrate dismissed the case. This is no doubt satisfactory to Mr. Wodehouse, Mr. McCallum and Mr. Inspector Germain, but it is not satisfactory to us. Mr. Cheung Luk, who was in the first place illegally arrested on a most stupid charge, appears to have been kept out-of-the-way, so that the case should not be further investigated. However, as it seems to us that this Chinaman has a substantial grievance, and as the law has apparently been violated under semi-official sanction we shall take the trouble of making an investigation into the whole business for the benefit of

us, must be tolerated even if they are known. And where they are known it is expedient to ignore their existence. Harsh, intolerant measures, and indiscreet fulminations against imaginary vices are rarely efficacious in bringing good out

of well, may I hope, then, dearest, that at some time I may have the happiness of making you my wife? "Yes, I hope so, I am sure," she replied. "I am getting tired of suing fellows for breach of promise."

The Emperor William of Germany, will unveil the great national monument in memory of the war of 1870, on the edge of the Neiderwald, near Bingerbrück, on the 27th of September, after the army manoeuvres at Cassel and Homburg.

It is stated that on the railroads of England and Wales there were in 1881 about 2,653 inhabitants for every locomotive, as against 2,607 in 1871, and there were 1,017 inhabitants for every passenger car, as compared with 1,232 in 1861.

The steamer *Daphne*, which capsized and sank in the Clyde on the 3rd August, on being launched, has been floated and hauled on the bank. Seventeen bodies of victims of the disaster were found in the fore part of the steamer.

In a Newport boudoir: "Oh! he is such a charming gentleman. And he did not make his money in vulgar trade, either. No, indeed! He owns a bank; for I have heard people who knew him speak of it. It is in a Western city named Faro."

LONGFELLOW said, "In this world a man must be either anvil or hammer." Longfellow was wrong, however. Lots of men are neither the active hammer nor the sturdy anvil. They are nothing but bellows. "Banian," "Cuttie," and "the inventor of Gribble" please note.

TEST OF AFFECTION: A lady poet asks, "How can I tell him I love him no more?" Probably the best way is to get him into an ice-cream saloon. Eat five dishes and then break the news gently. If he doesn't accept the situation, you bad better try and love him again. You could never do better.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Amoy Gazette learns that H.M.S. *Cochrane* is shortly expected at that port from Foochow.

No, dear children, the drum-major of "The grand old Buiffs" is not the whole procession; but it is long odds he thinks he is.

"EMILE," asks the teacher, which animal attaches himself the most to man?" Emile, after some reflection—"The leech, sir!"

As one result of the blue ribbon movement in England it is stated that 7,000 less barrels of beer were brewed in Chester in 1882 than in 1881. THE ANNUAL general meeting of the Amoy Race Club to pass the accounts of the last and to elect officers for the ensuing season was held at the Amoy Club on Saturday the 1st instant.

A CONVOCATION OF EMERGENCY of United Service Chapter, No. 1341, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening at 8.30 precisely. Visiting companions are invited to attend.

A REGULAR LODGE of St. John, No. 618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Monday evening, the 10th inst., at 8 for 8.30 precisely. Visiting brethren will be made cordially welcome.

IN a discussion between two German physicians on the difference between the effects of whisky and beer, one of the contestants thus summed up the case: "Whisky makes the drinker kill others; beer makes the drinker kill himself."

SEXION recitation in moral philosophy.—Professor—"What is an act of will called?" Senior—"A volition, from *Polo*, I will." Professor—"Exactly. Cicero says—"Voluntas est, qua quid cum ratione desideratur." What is that?" Senior (triumphant)—"That is Latin, sir!"

THE Burlington Free Press relate how a Chinaman bet \$3 that he could swim across the Sacramento River with his clothes on. When he failed and went under, his opponent clapped his hands in great glee, but suddenly turned pale and staggered. The drowning man had the stakes in his pocket.

"My son," said an Arkansas Colonel of the reformed school, "in life always make it a point not to fight." "Suppose a man calls me a d—d liar, what must I do?" "Find out whether he has told the truth or not. If he has, acknowledge the accusation, and if he has not, move to another neighborhood."

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CITIZENS of Bermuda have petitioned the Legislature to rid the Bermuda Islands of English sparrows. The sparrows have nearly destroyed the beautiful native red and blue birds.

"How old is that dog?" was asked of a colored man. "If he lives ten years he'll be dead." "He will be the oldest dog on the plantation." "And if he don't live until then?" "He'll be dead, sah."

THE annual value of England's harvest of the sea has been recently estimated by a competent person at a little over fourteen millions sterling, of which over three and a half millions are represented by the herring, and about six millions by all kinds of round and flat fish. Shell fish of all kinds also total up to three and a half millions.

It is currently reported in commercial circles that the Directors of the Hongkong Hotel Company have leased the Hotel for a term of years at a very remunerative rental to a well-known and enterprising Portuguese resident, who will conduct it on high class principles in the best Parian style. We give the rumour for whatever it may be worth, but hope to be in a position to furnish reliable particulars in the course of a day or two.

By private advices received from Foochow we learn that Mrs. von Jezewski, wife of Mr. J. von Jezewski, of the Imperial Maritime Customs and Tide-surveyor at Foochow, died on Saturday, the 1st inst., of cholera. It appears that the unfortunate lady was taken ill at 11 a.m. and by 6 p.m. she was a corpse. The deceased was buried at 9 a.m. the day following (Sunday) and the body followed to the grave by nearly all the residents of the place. Mrs. von Jezewski was very much respected and her death is greatly regretted. Our correspondent informs us likewise that cholera has been very prevalent at Pagoda Anchorage during the summer and a great number of deaths have occurred.

WE hear from Whampoa that the Chinese "braves" lately arrived there from the north have been causing a considerable amount of trouble amongst the shop keepers of "bamboo-town," through some unfortunate misconception as to the meaning and application of the terms *maum* and *tum*. The gallant warriors of the north are said to have unmercifully assisted themselves to whatever goods and chattels they required, apparently laboring under the impression that they had a perfect right to do so. His Excellency the Viceroy is said to have promptly taken steps to remedy the shop keepers' grievances, and to prevent further plundering by Tao's undisciplined rabble.

THE excellent editor of our harmless morning contemporary occasionally takes into that an ancient looking structure which serves the purpose of a figure-head to appear exceedingly "knowing" and well informed before his constituents. And when this amiable weakness overcomes his discretion the worthy would-be Solomon invariably brings himself to hopeless grief.

Late yesterday afternoon a sensational war telegram was received from London to the effect that 15,000 Chinese troops had crossed the Tongkin frontier. Here was a golden opportunity for rebuking alarmists and displaying knowledge and means of obtaining exclusive information unparalleled. And so the Editor of the *Daily Press*, blossoms forth in a foot-note to Reuter's "special" as follows:

"The report is strongly denied by the Chinese Authorities, and is, we believe, devoid of foundation." Now, it is not at all improbable that the reported invasion of Tongkin by 15,000 Chinese troops is devoid of foundation, but we want to know where our contemporary so rapidly obtained the information that the Chinese Authorities had strongly denied the truth of the assertion. Certainly not from Canton, nor from any other great Chinese centre; and it is news to us, as it must be to the community at large, that the Chinese Imperial Authorities are located in Hongkong. The "Chinese Authorities" referred to are most probably the reliable and industrious politicians who "do" the washing for our verdant country.

WE are glad to learn that preliminaries have been satisfactorily arranged for a dramatic performance to be given by our local amateur histrionics in the Theatre Royal, City Hall, on Tuesday, the 26th instant. The object of the performance is a praiseworthy one to provide some decent scenery and stage effects for the theatre. The piece selected for representation, Oliver Goldsmith's celebrated comedy "She Stoops to Conquer," has we believe, never previously been produced in this colony, and as the cast appears an unusually strong one, it should prove a great attraction to the play-going public. The ranks of our local "knights of the sock and buskin" have lately been reinforced by two young aspirants to Thespian fame, who will make their *début* on this occasion. For another reason this representation of "She Stoops to Conquer" will be especially interesting. We are betraying no confidence in stating that our local "Queen of Comedy" will appear as *Miss Hardcastle*, and it is said that this will probably be Mrs. Bernard's last appearance on the Hongkong stage. Further particulars will no doubt be announced shortly.

THE HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The annual general meeting of members of the Hongkong Cricket Club was held in the Pavilion yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance and on the proposal of Mr. W. de St. Croix, that sterling cricket and staunch partisan of the manly game, Mr. W. Hynes, was unanimously voted to the chair.

The Chairman, in addressing the meeting said that the report of the Committee for the past season, together with a statement of accounts, and a list of members of the Club had been calculated pretty generally amongst the entire body of members, nearly everyone of whom he believed, possessed a copy. The accounts had been audited by Mr. Leigh and himself, and found correct, and he thought there was every reason to congratulate the honorary secretary and treasurer upon the very flourishing state of affairs which they had been able to submit in their report. He would, with their permission, consider the report and accounts presented as having been read. Before submitting the report and statement of accounts to the meeting for confirmation he would be pleased to answer any questions which any gentleman might desire to ask.

Mr. Leigh, continuing said that the other proposed rule was with reference to lawn tennis.

"They proposed to make a final rule (75) that members wishing to play lawn tennis must first write their names upon the slate attached to the nets for one court only, and they would be entitled to play in the order of their names on the slate, and no member would be allowed to who another member's name upon the slate unless that member was present, and on the completion of one set of the best of three games the player must give way to others whose names were on the slate. Two players would not be allowed to monopolise a court, required by four players, excepting a single court. Two men could not monopolise a full court, when they were required to make up four, but no third man could claim to play without a fourth."

Mr. Lockhart asked whether lawn tennis courts for single games were to be set apart for that purpose.

The Secretary replied that a single court had been ordered, and would in due time be set up.

Mr. Jones wanted to know whether, if two players were playing in a game, they could be turned out.

The Chairman replied that he should say so, or that four must play if insisted upon.

Mr. Siebel requested some further explanation and thought that three games would not be enough.

Mr. Hirsh said it was usual to have a set of the best in eleven games.

Mr. Lockhart thought this was a matter which might easily be left to the newly elected lawn tennis committee.

Mr. Smith proposed a general agreement to play on the same ground.

Upon the Chairman asking whether any other gentlemen had anything to say on the matter Mr. Barr remarked that it had been proposed last year to put a large net across the ground, but the Chairman informed the speaker that that matter could be discussed later on.

Mr. Stiebel said that if a member wanted to arrange a match the committee might lay it against the rules.

&lt;p



# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 503.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## For Sale.

## JUST TO HAND.

CHUBB'S PAPER AND CASH BOXES.  
SAFES, LOCKS & DESPATCH BOXES.  
NEW COFFEE MACHINES.

FOOD WARMERS.

TODDY KETTLES.

NEW TOBACCO.

GOLDEN CLOUD.

BIRDSEYE.

SMOKING MIXTURE.

CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER  
IN SMALL DREDGERS.

INDIA RUBBER SEA BOOTS.

NEW BOOKS.

THE LATEST MUSIC.

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1883. [140]

## Insurances.

## GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY  
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33.

RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.47.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq., LEE YAT LAU, Esq.

LO YEO MOON, Esq., CHU CHEK NUNG, Esq.

## MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &amp;c., taken at

CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 &amp; 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [140]

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD  
of UNDERWRITERS.

## ARNHOLD, KARBERG &amp; CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1883.

## Intimations.

## NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,

LIMITED.

REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS on the

30th June, 1883, entitled to SHARES of  
the New Issue are requested to pay the amount ofDOLLARS FIFTY (\$50) to the HONGKONG  
AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION or  
before the 30th September, 1883, when a receipt  
will be given to be afterwards exchanged for a  
Share Scrip on presentation at the Office of theCompany. Calls unpaid at the above date will be  
charged interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per  
annum until further notice.

By Order,

LOUIS HAUSCHILD,

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Hongkong, 5th September, 1883. [165]

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